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SERIES B–No. 36

HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Chronic Conditions Causing Limitation of Activities

United States
July 1959 - June 1961

Statistics on persons limited in their activity and on persons limited in mobility, due to chronic conditions, by type of condition causing limitation, duration, usual activity, age, and sex. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General

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The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

Public Health Service Publication No. 584-B36

CONTENTS

SYMBOLS AND NOTES

Data not available (three dashes)----------	---
Category not applicable (three dots)--------	...
Magnitude less than one-half of the unit used ----------	0 or 0.0
Magnitude of the sampling error precludes showing separate estimates----------	(*)

NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures within tables may not add to totals

CHRONIC CONDITIONS CAUSING LIMITATION OF ACTIVITIES

SELECTED FINDINGS

In the United States there are approximately 19 million persons in the noninstitutional population limited to some extent in their activities due to chronic disease or impairment. Activity limitation refers not only to the major activity of the person (ability to work, keep house or go to school) but also to other activities. About 3 million of these persons, or 17 percent, reported heart conditions, either alone or in conjunction with other chronic conditions, as a cause of their limitation. About 16 percent of the persons with activity limitation reported that arthritis or rheumatism contributed to their limitation. Among the 4 million persons limited to such an extent that they were unable to work, keep house, or go to school, 24 percent named heart conditions as the cause of their inability to carry on the major activity of their age-sex group, 16 percent reported arthritis or rheumatism, and 11 percent reported visual impairment.

Of the persons with activity limitation, 5 million also had some limitation of mobility, that is, their ability to move about freely was restricted to some degree as a result of chronic conditions. A person's mobility limitation may range in degree from being confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies, to being able to go outside alone but having trouble getting around alone. About one-fifth of these persons, 20 percent, attributed their mobility limitation to heart conditions, and 24 percent reported that arthritis or rheumatism contributed to their mobility limitation. Among the 915,000 persons confined to the house, 23 percent were confined because of heart conditions, 18 percent attributed their confinement to paralysis, 17 percent attributed it to arthritis or rheumatism, and 13 percent to visual impairment.

Among the 3½ million persons under 45 years of age who could not perform, or were limited in the performance of, the major activity for their particular age-sex group, the chronic condition reported most frequently as a cause of the limitation was orthopedic impairment of the back or spine (reported by 11 percent of the persons limited). About 9 percent of the persons in this age group with limitation relating to their major activity reported mental and nervous conditions as contributing to their limitation. Among the 10½ million persons 45 years and older with limitation of their major activity, heart conditions and arthritis or rheumatism were most frequently reported as responsible for their activity limitation, with each reported by approximately one-fifth of the persons limited in major activity.

Among persons who were limited in their ability to work or keep house, heart conditions and arthritis or rheumatism were named most frequently as a cause of their limitation. However, 11 percent of the limited persons whose usual activity status was working reported impairment of the back or spine as a cause of limitation, and 12 percent of the limited persons who had been keeping house for most of the year prior to interview reported high blood pressure as a cause of their limitation.

These statistics show average prevalence during the two-year period, July 1959-June 1961, having been derived from National Health Survey household interviews conducted during that period. The estimated prevalence and duration of chronic activity limitations affecting major activity, based on data collected during July 1959-June 1960, was presented in a recent report from the U. S. National Health Survey (Series B, No. 31). Information about limitations among persons with selected impairments is presented in another report (Series B, No. 35), and additional information about persons with limitation of mobility is shown in Series B, No. 11.

This report was prepared by Charles S. Wilder of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information shown in this report was gathered from respondents in some 76,000 household health interviews conducted during the 24-month period from July 1959 through June 1961 by the U. S. National Health Survey. This continuing, nationwide, probability sample of the civilian population was used to collect data about health, social, and demographic characteristics of about 250,000 household members, living at the time of interview. The sample did not include persons confined to institutions.

A further description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods of estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. Since all of the data included in this report are estimates based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling errors. While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts from which approximate sampling errors may be estimated and instructions for their use are contained in the section, "Reliability of Estimates," in Appendix I.

Definitions of certain terms used in this report are explained in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions.

The sections of the survey questionnaire shown in Appendix III that apply to data presented in this report include the "illness-recall" questions (11-17); the check lists of chronic conditions and impairments (Cards A and B) used with questions 16 and 17; columns (r) and (w) with associated Cards C-G; and columns (s, t, and u) of table I of the questionnaire.

Each person who, in response to the illness-recall questions, reported one or more chronic conditions was shown one of the four Cards C-F (appropriate to his usual activity status), and asked to select the statement which best described him in relation to limitation of activity. For children and for persons not present in the household at time of interview this selection was made by the interview respondent. All persons who were limited in the performance of the major activity for their sex-age group, or who were limited in other activities, were further questioned as to the degree of limitation of mobility (Card G, Appendix III).

The categories of limitation of activity and limitation of mobility may be summarized as follows:

A. Limitation of Activity
   1. Unable to carry on major activity (preschool play, school, housework, or work, as appropriate).
   2. Limited in amount or kind of major activity performed.
   3. Not limited in major activity but otherwise limited (church, sports, shopping, etc.).
   4. Not limited in activities.

B. Limitation of Mobility
   1. Confined to the house, except in emergencies.
   2. Cannot get around alone; needs the help of another person in getting around outside the house.
   3. Has trouble getting around alone; does not need help but mobility is restricted in some manner.
   4. Not limited in mobility.

If a person had stated in answer to the question about limitation of activity that he was unable to carry on his major activity or that he was limited in amount or kind of major activity, he was asked how long he had been so limited. (No information was collected as to duration of lesser limitations.) If a person was unable to work, the duration of limitation specified the length of time he had been unable to work and did not include any time he may have been limited in the amount or kind of work. However, if a person was limited in amount or kind of work, but earlier had been unable to work at all, the duration of limitation included the entire time he had been either partly or entirely limited.

RELIABILITY OF THE DATA ON CHRONIC CONDITIONS

The health interview phase of the National Health Survey measures the presence of disease or illness in terms of cases which the respondent is aware of, remembers, and considers of sufficient importance to report. Thus, the prevalence of chronic conditions based on this kind of information may differ widely from prevalence estimates based on findings in clinical studies where conditions are detected through recognized diagnostic tests and clinically significant findings. Evidence from evaluative studies conducted to date indicates that the greater the extent of the

disability associated with the chronic illness the more likely are the conditions to be reported in the interview. The reporting is also apt to be better for the well known types of chronic disease and impairment mentioned specifically in the check lists which are read during the interview. These check lists of conditions are reproduced in Appendix III of this report.

Since the estimates in this report are restricted entirely to persons who have reported chronic disability, in the form of activity limitation or activity and mobility limitation, they represent for the most part the more severely affected persons. The reporting of these cases, by all the evidence available, should be reasonably complete. Furthermore, the selected conditions shown in the tables of the report are substantially those included in the two check lists. Hence, respondents have been asked directly about these conditions.

Nevertheless, it is also believed that certain conditions, such as mental illness or malignant neoplasms, may be reported less completely because of reluctance of family members to mention such conditions to strangers. It is also quite possible that some malignant neoplasms have been reported as benign or unspecified neoplasms because the respondent did not know or care to report that the tumor was of a malignant nature. Therefore, statistics on these two types of conditions should be considered as underestimates.

The U. S. National Health Survey has reported on research designed to evaluate problems in the reporting of chronic illness in household interviews,[1] [2] and these reports should be read for a more complete understanding of the matters discussed in this section.

The following is a list of the 25 chronic condition groups for which statistics are presented. International Classification Code Numbers are shown for each condition group.

Condition Groups	International Classification of Diseases Code Numbers, 1955 Revision
Tuberculosis, all forms	001-019
Malignant neoplasms	140-205
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239
Asthma-hay fever	240-241
Diabetes	260
Mental and nervous conditions	083, 300-324
Heart conditions	410-443
High blood pressure	444-447
Varicose veins	460, 462
Hemorrhoids	461
Other conditions of circulatory system	400-402, 450-456, 463-468, 782
Chronic bronchitis and sinusitis	502, 513
Other conditions of respiratory system	510-512, 514-527, 783
Peptic ulcer	540-542
Hernia	560-561
Other conditions of digestive system	530-539, 543-553, 570, 572-587, 784, 785
Conditions of genitourinary system	590-637, 786, 789
Arthritis and rheumatism	720-727
Other diseases of muscles, bones and joints	730-744
Visual impairments	-*
Hearing impairments	-*
Paralysis, complete or partial	-*
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine	-*
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders	-*
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips	-*

*Impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code, which is used to group them according to the type of functional impairment and etiology. A recent report from the U. S. National Health Survey (Series B, No. 35) presents a more complete explanation of the classification of impairments.

CHRONIC CONDITIONS CAUSING LIMITATION

Of the 74 million persons in the population who had one or more chronic conditions reported in interviews, approximately one in four had some degree of activity limitation caused by his chronic illness (table 10). Degrees of limitation included complete inability to perform the major activity of the person's age-sex group, limitation in relation to amount or kind of this activity, as well as lesser limitation unrelated to major activity.

[1] Sagen, O.K., Dunham, R.E., and Simmons, W.R.: *Health Statistics From Record Sources and Household Interviews Compared. Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section.* American Statistical Association, Washington, D.C., 1959. pp. 6-14.

[2] U. S. National Health Survey. *Health Interview Responses Compared With Medical Records.* Health Statistics. Series D-5, PHS Pub. No. 584-D5. Public Health Service. Washington, D. C., June 1961. p. 2.

Multiple Conditions Per Person

Persons with chronic activity limitation each had an average of one reported chronic condition (table A). As the degree of limitation of activity increased in severity the number of chronic conditions per person also increased. However, among the persons with mobility limitation, each person had an average of about two chronic conditions, regardless of the degree of mobility limitation. Persons with mobility limitation had about the same average number of chronic conditions as persons who were unable to carry on their major activity. The tabulations prepared from the raw data do not include a distribution of persons with mobility limitation by degree of activity limitation. Therefore it is not possible at present to determine whether the people who had the most severe activity limitations comprise the largest portion of the persons with mobility limitation.

Leading Causes of Limitation

Tables 1 and 2 show the distribution of the 25 selected condition groups by degree of limitation and the number and percentage of all limited persons in each category who reported one or more of the selected chronic conditions as causing the limitation of activity. Before discussing these tables it should be noted that the first line in each of tables 1 through 9 represents the total number of persons with a specific type of limitation as shown in tables 10-15. The remaining lines in tables 1-9 show the number or percentage of the total number of limited persons who have one of the 25 selected chronic condition groups. The summation of numbers or percentages may add to more than the total if limited persons have more than one of the selected condition groups. On the other hand, the sum may be less than the total because the selected list does not include other types of conditions which may cause limitation.

The leading cause of activity limitation, heart conditions, was reported to have caused about 17 percent of all activity limitations (fig. 1). The next highest cause of activity limitation was arthritis and rheumatism with about 16 percent of the total. Among persons with limitation not affecting major activity, heart conditions and arthritis or rheumatism were each reported as causing about 13 percent of these limitations (table 2). Among the persons who were limited in amount or kind of major activity, heart conditions and arthritis or rheumatism were each reported as causing 16 and 18 percent, respectively. Heart conditions were reported as causing about 24 percent of the activity limitations among persons unable to carry on their major activity.

Table 1 also shows the number of selected types of chronic conditions occurring among persons with limitation of mobility. These chronic

Table A. Average number of chronic conditions per person with limitation of activity and mobility: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Limitation of activity and mobility	Persons limited in thousands	Number of chronic conditions reported in thousands	Average number of chronic conditions per person
All degrees of activity limitation-------	19,273	27,205	1.4
With limitation, but not in major activity[1]----	5,056	6,050	1.2
Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]---	10,243	14,307	1.4
Unable to carry on major activity[1]----------	3,974	6,848	1.7
All degrees of mobility limitation-------	4,766	8,649	1.8
Has trouble getting around alone----------	2,843	5,126	1.8
Cannot get around alone-------------------	1,008	1,798	1.8
Confined to house-------------------------	915	1,725	1.9

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

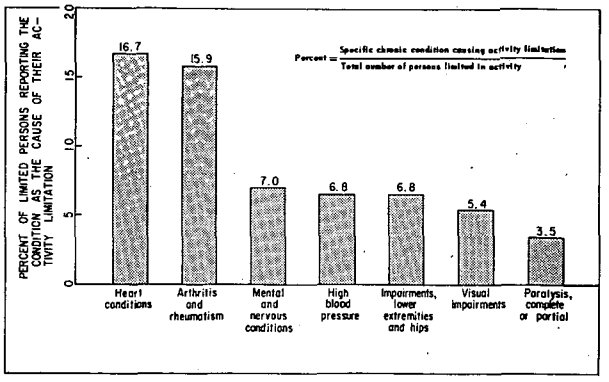


Figure 1. Percent of persons with activity limitation who reported selected chronic conditions as the cause of their limitation.

conditions were not reported as causing the limitation of mobility, but instead were reported as causing the associated activity limitation which each person with mobility limitation was known to have had.

Among the 4.8 million persons with limitation of mobility almost 1 million persons, or 20 percent of the total, had heart conditions which were reported as causing each person's associated limitation of activity (fig. 2). Arthritis or rheumatism was reported in about 24 percent of all persons limited in mobility. It is noteworthy that about 27 percent of the people who have trouble getting around alone reported having arthritis or rheumatism. While the proportion of persons with arthritis or rheumatism was high for all degrees of mobility limitation, it was relatively lower than heart disease or paralysis among persons confined to the house.

There were 14 million persons with chronic limitations affecting their major activity (tables 3 and 10). The two categories of activity limitation, "limited in amount or kind of major activity" and "unable to carry on major activity," have been combined into a single class of limitations affecting major activity. This combination of types of limitation has been made to permit further distribution by age and sex of the data for the 25 selected chronic condition groups. The small size of many of the numbers precludes further distribution of the data on limitation of mobility.

More males than females had chronic activity limitation affecting their major activity of working, keeping house, or going to school. This sex difference was present in each of the three age groups, under 45, 45-64, and 65 and over. More than half of the 25 selected chronic condition groups had a male sex ratio greater than 1. The male sex ratio ranged in value from a low of about 0.4 for varicose veins to a high of about 3.5 for "other conditions of the respiratory system." None of the 25 selected chronic condition groups is in itself sex specific, although sex differences in prevalence rates have been noted previously for some of these groups in other National Health Survey reports.

Table 4 shows that as age increases certain disease groups assume a relatively increased importance as causes of chronic disability. These include such conditions as heart disease, high blood pressure, arthritis and rheumatism, and visual impairments which may increase in severity, as well as in prevalence as age progresses. The relative disability from other types of conditions, particularly those which have earlier onset, a comparatively low fatality rate, and the effects of which tend to stabilize with time, is proportionately less with increasing age. Among persons 65 years and over, heart conditions, arthritis or rheumatism, and visual impairments were reported as causing about 24, 23, and 10 percent of the limitations, respectively. Among persons under 45 years of age these three condition groups were reported to have caused 6, 5, and 3 percent, respectively, of the total number of limitations. A similar pattern may be noted in the data for males and females, separately. As age increases, the causes of limitation are concentrated among a smaller number of chronic condition groups.

The limitations affecting major activity have been present for these periods: about 15 percent for less than 1 year, 38 percent for 1-4 years, 42 percent for 5 or more years, and 5 percent of un-

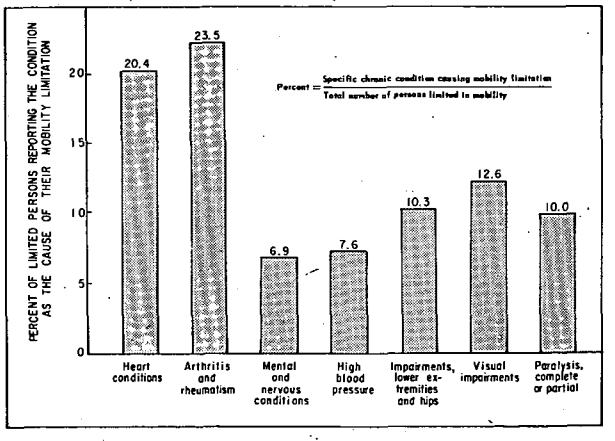


Figure 2. Percent of persons with mobility limitation who reported selected chronic conditions as the cause of their limitation.

known duration (table 5 and fig. 3). The duration of limitation is shown only for the two more severe categories of activity limitation. The limitations affecting the ability to work, keep house, or go to school are probably caused by those cases of chronic conditions which are severe and lingering in nature. It should be pointed out that the duration of limitation for each of the chronic condition groups is not necessarily the actual duration of the disease process since the limitation of activity may have started during a later stage of the disease.

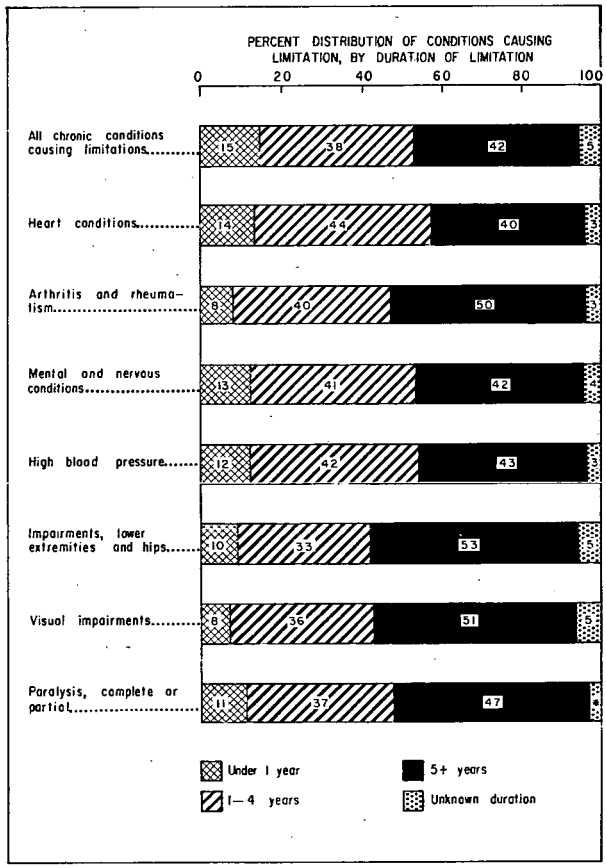


Figure 3. Duration of limitations affecting major activity according to selected chronic conditions reported as causing the limitation.

If the duration of limitations not affecting major activity were known and could be included in the table, it is quite possible that the high proportion of limitations lasting 5 or more years would be lowered. The course of the disease process in the individual determines whether the duration of minor limitation will be short or long. Cases of chronic illness causing minor limitations may be susceptible to curative treatment removing both the condition and the limitation within a short period after onset of the limitation. Progressively worsening cases of chronic disease may cause minor limitation for a period of time and then cause limitation affecting major activity during later stages of the illness.

The limitations affecting major activity caused by each of the 25 chronic condition groups have been present for varying lengths of time. For example, high proportions of the limited persons with heart conditions have been limited for more than one year, while about two-fifths of the limited persons with benign or malignant neoplasms have been limited for less than one year. A short duration of limitation for malignant neoplasms may be explained either by a high fatality rate or by curative treatment removing both the disease and the limitation. The data for benign and unspecified neoplasms must be interpreted with caution, as mentioned previously, since there may be reporting error present because of reluctance of the respondent to mention malignancy or because the respondent did not know the malignant nature of the disease. With this word of caution, it is quite possible that the short duration of limitations caused by benign neoplasms is caused by removal of the condition and resulting restoration of health.

Usual Activity Status

A distribution of the selected chronic condition groups reported as causing limitations affecting major activity has been made in tables 6 and 7 by the usual activity status of the limited persons. The usual activity status shown is that of the individual during most of the 12 months prior to the household interview. This usual activity status may be the same as that for the person prior to the onset of the present degree of limitation or may have been changed as a result of the limitation or for other reasons.

A distribution of chronic conditions causing major limitations among the approximately 540,000 preschool and school-age children has been omitted from tables 6 and 7 because most of the numbers are small and therefore subject to a large sampling error. The three condition groups which are large enough to be reported are: asthma-hay fever, about 69,000 cases or 13 percent of the limited children in this activity status group; paralysis, complete or partial, about 58,000 cases or 11 percent; and impairments of

lower extremities and hips (except paralysis and absence), about 33,000 cases or 6 percent.

The usual activity categories shown in the tables are usually working, keeping house, retired, and other. If a person has been unable to carry on his major activity of working, keeping house, or going to school for a period of more than 6 months, the usual activity status shown is some other status, such as retired or other. If a person was retired, or included in the "other" group, prior to limitation, the degree of limitation was determined on the basis of ability to work. The "other" group includes males 17 years and over who are going to school or not classified as working or retired, and females 17 years and over who are going to school or not classified as working, keeping house, or retired.

Heart conditions were the leading cause of limitations affecting major activity among the usually working population (fig. 4), the retired, and the "other" group. Arthritis and rheumatism were the leading conditions among the women who were reported as keeping house (table 7).

Among persons usually working, keeping house, and retired, limitations affecting major activity were present for substantial lengths of time (tables 8 and 9). The percentages in each group of persons limited for 5 or more years are as follows: usually working, about 44 percent; keeping house, about 38 percent; and retired, about 47 percent. The duration of limitations attributed to individual chronic condition groups vary considerably among the usual activity status

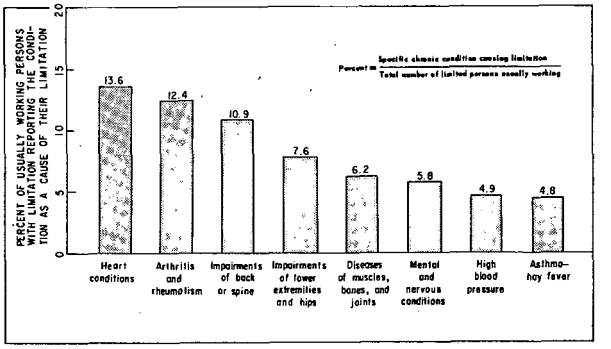


Figure 4. Percent of usually working persons with limitation affecting their ability to work who reported selected chronic conditions as a cause of the limitation.

categories. For example, among the usually working about 59 percent of limitations caused by asthma-hay fever had been present for 5 or more years, while among the women who were keeping house about 45 percent of these limitations had been present for 5 or more years.

Number of Limited Persons

Tables 10-15 are presented to serve as population data for the preceding tables. These tables are similar to tables in the National Health Survey Report, B-31. They represent averages of data reported during the two-year period from July 1959-June 1961. The first column in each of these tables shows the total, civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States during this period.

DETAILED TABLES

Page

POPULATION AND TYPE OF LIMITATION—Continued

Table 1. Average number of persons reported as limited in their activity or their mobility due to selected chronic conditions, by degree of limitation: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions	Limitation of activity				Limitation of mobility among persons with activity limitation			
	All degrees of activity limitation	With limitation but not in major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	All degrees of mobility limitation	Has trouble getting around alone	Cannot get around alone	Confined to house
	Average number of persons with condition in thousands[2]							
Persons limited	19,273	5,056	10,243	3,974	4,766	2,843	1,008	915
Tuberculosis, all forms	174	34	83	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Malignant neoplasms	228	33	94	101	96	33	(*)	43
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	256	68	136	52	65	47	(*)	(*)
Asthma-hay fever	1,009	337	493	180	183	134	(*)	30
Diabetes	458	92	238	128	168	96	38	35
Mental and nervous conditions	1,351	352	692	306	328	203	58	67
Heart conditions	3,213	631	1,616	966	974	576	185	212
High blood pressure	1,320	286	761	273	363	234	72	57
Varicose veins	462	142	268	52	109	77	(*)	(*)
Hemorrhoids	297	76	182	39	61	45	(*)	(*)
Other conditions of circulatory system	822	202	356	264	306	171	62	72
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis	509	161	272	77	105	82	(*)	(*)
Other conditions of respiratory system	382	71	190	122	96	71	(*)	(*)
Peptic ulcer	514	132	284	98	79	56	(*)	(*)
Hernia	589	100	361	128	133	91	(*)	(*)
Other conditions of digestive system	997	228	563	205	239	151	46	42
Conditions of genitourinary system	1,111	273	603	235	259	156	40	63
Arthritis and rheumatism	3,062	645	1,792	624	1,121	766	198	157
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints	730	181	443	106	158	115	(*)	(*)
Visual impairments	1,045	149	454	442	601	302	175	123
Hearing impairments	395	79	185	132	150	81	35	35
Paralysis, complete or partial	673	73	217	383	476	190	125	161
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine	1,271	313	837	121	203	154	32	(*)
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders	383	72	247	64	84	56	(*)	(*)
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips	1,307	373	679	254	492	333	93	66

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

[2]Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 2. Percent distribution of persons reported as limited in their activity or their mobility due to selected chronic conditions, by degree of limitation: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions	Limitation of activity				Limitation of mobility among persons with activity limitation			
	All degrees of activity limitation	With limitation but not in major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	All degrees of mobility limitation	Has trouble getting around alone	Cannot get around alone	Confined to house
	Percent distribution[2]							
Persons limited	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculosis, all forms	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Malignant neoplasms	1.2	0.7	0.9	2.5	2.0	1.2	(*)	4.7
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	(*)	(*)
Asthma-hay fever	5.2	6.7	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.7	(*)	3.3
Diabetes	2.4	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.8
Mental and nervous conditions	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.7	6.9	7.1	5.8	7.3
Heart conditions	16.7	12.5	15.8	24.3	20.4	20.3	18.4	23.2
High blood pressure	6.8	5.7	7.4	6.9	7.6	8.2	7.1	6.2
Varicose veins	2.4	2.8	2.6	1.3	2.3	2.7	(*)	(*)
Hemorrhoids	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	(*)	(*)
Other conditions of circulatory system	4.3	4.0	3.5	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.2	7.9
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis	2.6	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.9	(*)	(*)
Other conditions of respiratory system	2.0	1.4	1.9	3.1	2.0	2.5	(*)	(*)
Peptic ulcer	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.7	2.0	(*)	(*)
Hernia	3.1	2.0	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.2	(*)	(*)
Other conditions of digestive system	5.2	4.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.6
Conditions of genitourinary system	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	4.0	6.9
Arthritis and rheumatism	15.9	12.8	17.5	15.7	23.5	26.9	19.6	17.2
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints	3.8	3.6	4.3	2.7	3.3	4.0	(*)	(*)
Visual impairments	5.4	2.9	4.4	11.1	12.6	10.6	17.4	13.4
Hearing impairments	2.0	1.6	1.8	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.8
Paralysis, complete or partial	3.5	1.4	2.1	9.6	10.0	6.7	12.4	17.6
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine	6.6	6.2	8.2	3.0	4.3	5.4	3.2	(*)
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders	2.0	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	(*)	(*)
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.4	10.3	11.7	9.2	7.2

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

[2] Percentages may add to more than 100 because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may add to less than 100 because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 3. Average number of persons reported as limited in their major activity[1] due to selected chronic conditions, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	All ages	Under 45	45-64	65+	All ages	Under 45	45-64	65+	All ages	Under 45	45-64	65+
	Average number of persons with condition in thousands[2]											
Persons with chronic activity limitation affecting major activity	14,217	3,562	4,790	5,865	7,573	1,876	2,577	3,120	6,643	1,686	2,213	2,744
Tuberculosis, all forms	140	45	68	(*)	105	32	52	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)
Malignant neoplasms	195	(*)	87	81	91	(*)	41	38	104	(*)	46	43
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	188	76	67	45	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	126	58	45	(*)
Asthma-hay fever	673	207	249	217	432	117	158	157	241	90	91	60
Diabetes	365	35	153	178	171	(*)	72	80	195	(*)	81	98
Mental and nervous conditions	998	307	372	319	428	144	165	119	570	163	207	200
Heart conditions	2,582	217	973	1,392	1,421	116	577	728	1,161	101	396	664
High blood pressure	1,034	74	382	578	373	(*)	145	204	661	50	237	374
Varicose veins	320	63	137	120	84	(*)	34	43	236	55	104	77
Hemorrhoids	221	49	100	71	134	(*)	66	44	87	(*)	35	(*)
Other conditions of circulatory system	620	94	167	359	320	(*)	87	205	300	65	80	154
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis	349	72	142	135	185	34	78	73	164	38	64	61
Other conditions of respiratory system	312	60	122	130	242	38	100	104	70	(*)	(*)	(*)
Peptic ulcer	382	103	171	109	278	78	125	75	104	(*)	45	34
Hernia	489	77	180	231	363	56	124	182	126	(*)	56	49
Other conditions of digestive system	769	141	302	326	321	60	117	143	448	81	184	183
Conditions of genitourinary system	838	227	290	321	340	40	100	200	498	187	189	121
Arthritis and rheumatism	2,416	188	907	1,322	997	84	384	529	1,419	103	523	792
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints	549	218	252	79	319	130	152	38	230	88	100	42
Visual impairments	896	104	200	592	453	70	113	270	443	35	87	322
Hearing impairments	316	64	62	191	204	39	46	120	112	(*)	(*)	71
Paralysis, complete or partial	601	170	181	250	359	110	116	133	242	60	65	117
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine	957	375	374	208	538	226	211	101	419	149	163	107
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders	311	94	122	95	196	75	74	47	115	(*)	48	48
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips	933	247	311	376	550	184	179	187	383	62	132	189

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

[2] Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 4. Percent distribution of persons reported as limited in their major activity[1] due to selected chronic conditions, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	All ages	Under 45	45-64	65+	All ages	Under 45	45-64	65+	All ages	Under 45	45-64	65+
	Percent distribution[2]											
Persons with chronic activity limitation affecting major activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculosis, all forms	1.0	1.3	1.4	(*)	1.4	1.7	2.0	(*)	0.5	(*)	(*)	(*)
Malignant neoplasms	1.4	(*)	1.8	1.4	1.2	(*)	1.6	1.2	1.6	(*)	2.1	1.6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1.3	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.9	3.4	2.0	(*)
Asthma-hay fever	4.7	5.8	5.2	3.7	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.0	3.6	5.3	4.1	2.2
Diabetes	2.6	1.0	3.2	3.0	2.3	(*)	2.8	2.6	2.9	(*)	3.7	3.6
Mental and nervous conditions	7.0	8.6	7.8	5.4	5.7	7.7	6.4	3.8	8.6	9.7	9.4	7.3
Heart conditions	18.2	6.1	20.3	23.7	18.8	6.2	22.4	23.3	17.5	6.0	17.9	24.2
High blood pressure	7.3	2.1	8.0	9.9	4.9	(*)	5.6	6.5	10.0	3.0	10.7	13.6
Varicose veins	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.1	(*)	1.3	1.4	3.6	3.3	4.7	2.8
Hemorrhoids	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.8	(*)	2.6	1.4	1.3	(*)	1.6	(*)
Other conditions of circulatory system	4.4	2.6	3.5	6.1	4.2	(*)	3.4	6.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	5.6
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.2
Other conditions of respiratory system	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.0	3.9	3.3	1.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Peptic ulcer	2.7	2.9	3.6	1.9	3.7	4.2	4.9	2.4	1.6	(*)	2.0	1.2
Hernia	3.4	2.2	3.8	3.9	4.8	3.0	4.8	5.8	1.9	(*)	2.5	1.8
Other conditions of digestive system	5.4	4.0	6.3	5.6	4.2	3.2	4.5	4.6	6.7	4.8	8.3	6.7
Conditions of genitourinary system	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.5	4.5	2.1	3.9	6.4	7.5	11.1	8.5	4.4
Arthritis and rheumatism	17.0	5.3	18.9	22.5	13.2	4.5	14.9	17.0	21.4	6.1	23.6	28.9
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints	3.9	6.1	5.3	1.3	4.2	6.9	5.9	1.2	3.5	5.2	4.5	1.5
Visual impairments	6.3	2.9	4.2	10.1	6.0	3.7	4.4	8.7	6.7	2.1	3.9	11.7
Hearing impairments	2.2	1.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	2.1	1.8	3.8	1.7	(*)	(*)	2.6
Paralysis, complete or partial	4.2	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.7	5.9	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.6	2.9	4.3
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine	6.7	10.5	7.8	3.5	7.1	12.0	8.2	3.2	6.3	8.8	7.4	3.9
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders	2.2	2.6	2.5	1.6	2.6	4.0	2.9	1.5	1.7	(*)	2.2	1.7
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.4	7.3	9.8	6.9	6.0	5.8	3.7	6.0	6.9

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

[2] Percentages may add to more than 100 because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may add to less than 100 because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 5. Average number and percent distribution of persons reported as limited in their major activity[1] due to selected chronic conditions, by duration of limitation: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions	All persons with limitation of major activity	Duration of limitation of major activity				All persons with limitation of major activity	Duration of limitation of major activity			
		Under 1 year	1-4 years	5+ years	Unknown		Under 1 year	1-4 years	5+ years	Unknown
	Average number of persons with condition in thousands[2]					Percent distribution				
Persons with chronic activity limitation affecting major activity	14,217	2,086	5,419	5,953	759	100.0	14.7	38.1	41.9	5.3
Tuberculosis, all forms	140	(*)	55	70	(*)	100.0	(*)	39.3	50.0	(*)
Malignant neoplasms	195	73	73	46	(*)	100.0	37.4	37.4	23.6	(*)
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	188	74	65	48	(*)	100.0	39.4	34.6	25.5	(*)
Asthma-hay fever	673	63	245	332	33	100.0	9.4	36.4	49.3	4.9
Diabetes	365	40	153	161	(*)	100.0	11.0	41.9	44.1	(*)
Mental and nervous conditions	998	126	412	422	38	100.0	12.6	41.3	42.3	3.8
Heart conditions	2,582	351	1,135	1,031	65	100.0	13.6	44.0	39.9	2.5
High blood pressure	1,034	124	437	443	30	100.0	12.0	42.3	42.8	2.9
Varicose veins	320	36	115	157	(*)	100.0	11.3	35.9	49.1	(*)
Hemorrhoids	221	37	85	90	(*)	100.0	16.7	38.5	40.7	(*)
Other conditions of circulatory system	620	79	253	269	(*)	100.0	12.7	40.8	43.4	(*)
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis	349	(*)	133	174	(*)	100.0	(*)	38.1	49.9	(*)
Other conditions of respiratory system	312	39	130	136	(*)	100.0	12.5	41.7	43.6	(*)
Peptic ulcer	382	59	148	165	(*)	100.0	15.4	38.7	43.2	(*)
Hernia	489	75	185	216	(*)	100.0	15.3	37.8	44.2	(*)
Other conditions of digestive system	769	104	296	334	35	100.0	13.5	38.5	43.4	4.6
Conditions of genitourinary system	838	130	348	329	31	100.0	15.5	41.5	39.3	3.7
Arthritis and rheumatism	2,416	184	960	1,199	73	100.0	7.6	39.7	49.6	3.0
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints	549	99	201	232	(*)	100.0	18.0	36.6	42.3	(*)
Visual impairments	896	71	323	458	44	100.0	7.9	36.0	51.1	4.9
Hearing impairments	316	(*)	86	191	(*)	100.0	(*)	27.2	60.4	(*)
Paralysis, complete or partial	601	68	220	285	(*)	100.0	11.3	36.6	47.4	(*)
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine	957	109	366	451	32	100.0	11.4	38.2	47.1	3.3
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders	311	36	99	167	(*)	100.0	11.6	31.8	53.7	(*)
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips	933	89	307	493	44	100.0	9.5	32.9	52.8	4.7

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

[2] Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 6. Average number of persons reported as limited in their major activity[1] due to selected chronic conditions, by usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions	Usual activity status				
	All activities[2]	Usually working	Keeping house	Retired	Other (age-17+)
	Average number of persons with condition in thousands[3]				
Persons with chronic activity limitation affecting major activity	14,217	3,975	4,185	3,505	2,012
Tuberculosis, all forms	140	33	(*)	(*)	54
Malignant neoplasms	195	44	55	49	43
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	188	53	86	(*)	(*)
Asthma-hay fever	673	189	154	169	92
Diabetes	365	82	127	112	41
Mental and nervous conditions	998	229	376	176	193
Heart conditions	2,582	541	787	896	337
High blood pressure	1,034	194	484	250	105
Varicose veins	320	67	178	50	(*)
Hemorrhoids	221	99	54	38	30
Other conditions of circulatory system	620	112	171	241	81
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis	349	104	105	84	33
Other conditions of respiratory system	312	91	38	112	53
Peptic ulcer	382	161	72	79	69
Hernia	489	183	79	162	53
Other conditions of digestive system	769	177	308	169	98
Conditions of genitourinary system	838	177	354	210	89
Arthritis and rheumatism	2,416	492	1,010	642	269
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints	549	245	153	58	82
Visual impairments	896	124	219	371	158
Hearing impairments	316	63	35	150	47
Paralysis, complete or partial	601	75	80	210	178
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine	957	433	285	114	120
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders	311	124	78	50	54
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips	933	301	220	225	154

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

[2]Data for preschool and school age children are included in the total, but are not shown separately because of high sampling error.

[3]Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 7. Percent distribution of persons reported as limited in their major activity[1] due to selected chronic conditions, by usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions	Usual activity status				
	All activities[2]	Usually working	Keeping house	Retired	Other (age-17+)
	Percent distribution[3]				
Persons with chronic activity limitation affecting major activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculosis, all forms	1.0	0.8	(*)	(*)	2.7
Malignant neoplasms	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.1
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1.3	1.3	2.1	(*)	(*)
Asthma-hay fever	4.7	4.8	3.7	4.8	4.6
Diabetes	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.0
Mental and nervous conditions	7.0	5.8	9.0	5.0	9.6
Heart conditions	18.2	13.6	18.8	25.6	16.7
High blood pressure	7.3	4.9	11.6	7.1	5.2
Varicose veins	2.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	(*)
Hemorrhoids	1.6	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.5
Other conditions of circulatory system	4.4	2.8	4.1	6.9	4.0
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.6
Other conditions of respiratory system	2.2	2.3	0.9	3.2	2.6
Peptic ulcer	2.7	4.1	1.7	2.3	3.4
Hernia	3.4	4.6	1.9	4.6	2.6
Other conditions of digestive system	5.4	4.5	7.4	4.8	4.9
Conditions of genitourinary system	5.9	4.5	8.5	6.0	4.4
Arthritis and rheumatism	17.0	12.4	24.1	18.3	13.4
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints	3.9	6.2	3.7	1.7	4.1
Visual impairments	6.3	3.1	5.2	10.6	7.9
Hearing impairments	2.2	1.6	0.8	4.3	2.3
Paralysis, complete or partial	4.2	1.9	1.9	6.0	8.8
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine	6.7	10.9	6.8	3.3	6.0
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders	2.2	3.1	1.9	1.4	2.7
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips	6.6	7.6	5.3	6.4	7.7

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

[2]Data for preschool and school age children are included in the total, but are not shown separately because of high sampling error.

[3]Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 8. Average number of persons reported as limited in their major activity[1] due to selected chronic conditions, by usual activity status and duration of limitation: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey designs, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions	Usual activity status								
	Usually working			Keeping house			Retired		
	Persons with limitation of major activity	Duration of limitation[2]		Persons with limitation of major activity	Duration of limitation[2]		Persons with limitation of major activity	Duration of limitation[2]	
		Under 5 years	5+ years		Under 5 years	5+ years		Under 5 years	5+ years
	Average number of persons with condition in thousands[3]								
Persons with chronic activity limitation affecting major activity	3,975	2,053	1,741	4,185	2,395	1,569	3,505	1,675	1,650
Tuberculosis, all forms	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Malignant neoplasms	44	39	(*)	55	41	(*)	49	33	(*)
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	53	40	(*)	86	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Asthma-hay fever	189	69	111	154	79	69	169	78	87
Diabetes	82	41	37	127	66	55	112	64	48
Mental and nervous conditions	229	126	100	376	210	150	176	88	80
Heart conditions	541	335	196	787	457	306	896	466	407
High blood pressure	194	118	74	484	267	200	250	123	120
Varicose veins	67	(*)	39	178	93	76	50	(*)	(*)
Hemorrhoids	99	56	40	54	33	(*)	38	(*)	(*)
Other conditions of circulatory system	112	65	44	171	93	71	241	117	121
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis	104	43	58	105	45	56	84	43	36
Other conditions of respiratory system	91	53	35	38	(*)	(*)	112	49	61
Peptic ulcer	161	80	77	72	46	(*)	79	41	37
Hernia	183	96	78	79	47	32	162	75	86
Other conditions of digestive system	177	86	85	308	167	127	169	74	88
Conditions of genitourinary system	177	101	71	354	207	133	210	99	102
Arthritis and rheumatism	492	228	250	1,010	503	472	642	278	345
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints	245	114	122	153	97	51	58	(*)	32
Visual impairments	124	49	65	219	110	98	371	152	204
Hearing impairments	63	(*)	45	35	(*)	(*)	150	52	87
Paralysis, complete or partial	75	31	38	80	37	40	210	115	91
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine	433	200	222	285	151	122	114	55	56
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders	124	47	72	78	38	40	50	(*)	(*)
Impairments (except paralysis) and absence) of lower extremities and hips	301	104	176	220	111	101	225	86	130

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

[2] When limitations by duration do not add to the total estimate shown, the difference represents limitations of unknown duration.

[3] Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 9. Percent distribution of persons reported as limited in their major activity[1] due to selected chronic conditions, by usual activity status and duration of limitation: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population, The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions	Usual activity status								
	Usually working			Keeping house			Retired		
	Persons with limitation of major activity	Duration of limitation[2]		Persons with limitation of major activity	Duration of limitation[2]		Persons with limitation of major activity	Duration of limitation[2]	
		Under 5 years	5+ years		Under 5 years	5+ years		Under 5 years	5+ years
	Percent distribution								
Persons with chronic activity limitation affecting major activity	100.0	51.6	43.8	100.0	57.2	37.5	100.0	47.8	47.1
Tuberculosis, all forms	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)
Malignant neoplasms	100.0	88.6	(*)	100.0	74.5	(*)	100.0	67.3	(*)
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	100.0	75.5	(*)	100.0	79.1	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)
Asthma-hay fever	100.0	36.5	58.7	100.0	51.3	44.8	100.0	46.2	51.5
Diabetes	100.0	50.0	45.1	100.0	52.0	43.3	100.0	57.1	42.9
Mental and nervous conditions	100.0	55.0	43.7	100.0	55.9	39.9	100.0	50.0	45.5
Heart conditions	100.0	61.9	36.2	100.0	58.1	38.9	100.0	52.0	45.4
High blood pressure	100.0	60.8	38.1	100.0	55.2	41.3	100.0	49.2	48.0
Varicose veins	100.0	(*)	58.2	100.0	52.2	42.7	100.0	(*)	(*)
Hemorrhoids	100.0	56.6	40.4	100.0	61.1	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)
Other conditions of circulatory system	100.0	58.0	39.3	100.0	54.4	41.5	100.0	48.5	50.2
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis	100.0	41.3	55.8	100.0	42.9	53.3	100.0	51.2	42.9
Other conditions of respiratory system	100.0	58.2	38.5	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	43.8	54.5
Peptic ulcer	100.0	49.7	47.8	100.0	63.9	(*)	100.0	51.9	46.8
Hernia	100.0	52.5	42.6	100.0	59.5	40.5	100.0	46.3	53.1
Other conditions of digestive system	100.0	48.6	48.0	100.0	54.2	41.2	100.0	43.8	52.1
Conditions of genitourinary system	100.0	57.1	40.1	100.0	58.5	37.6	100.0	47.1	48.6
Arthritis and rheumatism	100.0	46.3	50.8	100.0	49.8	46.7	100.0	43.3	53.7
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints	100.0	46.5	49.8	100.0	63.4	33.3	100.0	(*)	55.2
Visual impairments	100.0	39.5	52.4	100.0	50.2	44.7	100.0	41.0	55.0
Hearing impairments	100.0	(*)	71.4	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	34.7	58.0
Paralysis, complete or partial	100.0	41.3	50.7	100.0	46.3	50.0	100.0	54.8	43.3
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine	100.0	46.2	51.3	100.0	53.0	42.8	100.0	48.2	49.1
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders	100.0	37.9	58.1	100.0	48.7	51.3	100.0	(*)	(*)
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips	100.0	34.6	58.5	100.0	50.5	45.9	100.0	38.2	57.8

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

[2] Where percentage distribution does not add to 100 percent, the difference represents limitations of unknown duration.

Table 10. Total population and average number and percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by degree of limitation, according to sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
Both sexes	Average number of persons in thousands						
All ages---	176,302	102,453	73,849	54,577	5,056	10,243	3,974
Under 17---------	61,911	50,795	11,116	9,996	580	407	133
17-44----------	63,068	34,473	28,596	23,943	1,630	2,600	422
45-64----------	35,989	13,921	22,068	15,475	1,803	3,745	1,045
65+----------	15,334	3,265	12,070	5,162	1,043	3,491	2,374
Male							
All ages---	85,776	51,024	34,751	25,221	1,957	4,915	2,658
Under 17---------	31,565	25,454	6,111	5,487	323	225	75
17-44----------	29,951	17,061	12,890	10,692	623	1,324	252
45-64----------	17,361	7,004	10,357	7,085	695	1,805	772
65+----------	6,898	1,505	5,394	1,956	316	1,561	1,559
Female							
All ages---	90,526	51,429	39,098	29,357	3,098	5,328	1,315
Under 17---------	30,346	25,340	5,005	4,509	257	182	57
17-44----------	33,117	17,412	15,706	13,253	1,007	1,276	171
45-64----------	18,628	6,917	11,710	8,389	1,108	1,940	273
65+----------	8,436	1,760	6,676	3,205	727	1,930	814
Both sexes	Percent distribution						
All ages---	100.0	58.1	41.9	31.0	2.9	5.8	2.3
Under 17---------	100.0	82.0	18.0	16.1	0.9	0.7	0.2
17-44----------	100.0	54.7	45.3	38.0	2.6	4.1	0.7
45-64----------	100.0	38.7	61.3	43.0	5.0	10.4	2.9
65+----------	100.0	21.3	78.7	33.7	6.8	22.8	15.5
Male							
All ages---	100.0	59.5	40.5	29.4	2.3	5.7	3.1
Under 17---------	100.0	80.6	19.4	17.4	1.0	0.7	0.2
17-44----------	100.0	57.0	43.0	35.7	2.1	4.4	0.8
45-64----------	100.0	40.3	59.7	40.8	4.0	10.4	4.4
65+----------	100.0	21.8	78.2	28.4	4.6	22.6	22.6
Female							
All ages---	100.0	56.8	43.2	32.4	3.4	5.9	1.5
Under 17---------	100.0	83.5	16.5	14.9	0.8	0.6	0.2
17-44----------	100.0	52.6	47.4	40.0	3.0	3.9	0.5
45-64----------	100.0	37.1	62.9	45.0	5.9	10.4	1.5
65+----------	100.0	20.9	79.1	38.0	8.6	22.9	9.6

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

Table 11. Total population and average number and percent distribution of persons with limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions, by degree of limitation, according to sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	Not limited in mobility	Has trouble getting around alone	Cannot get around alone	Confined to house
Both sexes	Average number of persons in thousands						
All ages	176,302	102,453	73,849	69,083	2,843	1,008	915
Under 17	61,911	50,795	11,116	10,917	77	72	50
17-44	63,068	34,473	28,596	28,086	327	97	85
45-64	35,989	13,921	22,068	20,736	915	220	196
65+	15,334	3,265	12,070	9,343	1,523	619	584
Male							
All ages	85,776	51,024	34,751	32,648	1,425	306	374
Under 17	31,565	25,454	6,111	6,009	34	37	31
17-44	29,951	17,061	12,890	12,630	181	41	39
45-64	17,361	7,004	10,357	9,697	495	72	94
65+	6,898	1,505	5,394	4,311	716	156	211
Female							
All ages	90,526	51,429	39,098	36,435	1,418	703	542
Under 17	30,346	25,340	5,005	4,908	43	35	(*)
17-44	33,117	17,412	15,706	15,456	147	56	47
45-64	18,628	6,917	11,710	11,039	421	148	103
65+	8,436	1,760	6,676	5,032	807	464	373
Both sexes	Percent distribution						
All ages	100.0	58.1	41.9	39.2	1.6	0.6	0.5
Under 17	100.0	82.0	18.0	17.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
17-44	100.0	54.7	45.3	44.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
45-64	100.0	38.7	61.3	57.6	2.5	0.6	0.5
65+	100.0	21.3	78.7	60.9	9.9	4.0	3.8
Male							
All ages	100.0	59.5	40.5	38.1	1.7	0.4	0.4
Under 17	100.0	80.6	19.4	19.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
17-44	100.0	57.0	43.0	42.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
45-64	100.0	40.3	59.7	55.9	2.9	0.4	0.5
65+	100.0	21.8	78.2	62.5	10.4	2.3	3.1
Female							
All ages	100.0	56.8	43.2	40.2	1.6	0.8	0.6
Under 17	100.0	83.5	16.5	16.2	0.1	0.1	(*)
17-44	100.0	52.6	47.4	46.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
45-64	100.0	37.1	62.9	59.3	2.3	0.8	0.6
65+	100.0	20.9	79.1	59.6	9.6	5.5	4.4

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 12. Total population and average number of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by degree of limitation, usual activity status, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Usual activity status and sex	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Average number of persons in thousands						
All activities							
Both sexes--	176,302	102,453	73,849	54,577	5,056	10,243	3,974
Male----------	85,776	51,024	34,751	25,221	1,957	4,915	2,658
Female--------	90,526	51,429	39,098	29,357	3,098	5,328	1,315
Preschool and school age							
Both sexes--	61,911	50,795	11,116	9,996	580	407	133
Male----------	31,565	25,454	6,111	5,487	323	225	75
Female--------	30,346	25,340	5,005	4,509	257	182	57
Usually working							
Both sexes--	61,690	30,982	30,708	24,911	1,823	3,662	313
Male----------	42,838	21,396	21,442	17,115	1,278	2,813	237
Female--------	18,852	9,586	9,266	7,796	545	849	76
Keeping house							
Female------	36,656	14,361	22,296	15,938	2,173	3,872	313
Retired							
Both sexes--	6,197	1,109	5,087	1,325	258	1,398	2,107
Male----------	5,109	927	4,183	1,126	205	1,185	1,666
Female--------	1,087	183	905	199	53	213	440
Other							
Both sexes--	9,848	5,207	4,642	2,407	223	903	1,109
Male----------	6,263	3,247	3,016	1,492	152	692	680
Female--------	3,585	1,959	1,626	915	71	212	429

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

Table 13. Percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by degree of limitation, according to usual activity status and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Usual activity status and sex	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Percent distribution						
All activities							
Both sexes--	100.0	58.1	41.9	31.0	2.9	5.8	2.3
Male----------	100.0	59.5	40.5	29.4	2.3	5.7	3.1
Female----------	100.0	56.8	43.2	32.4	3.4	5.9	1.5
Preschool and school age							
Both sexes--	100.0	82.0	18.0	16.1	0.9	0.7	0.2
Male----------	100.0	80.6	19.4	17.4	1.0	0.7	0.2
Female----------	100.0	83.5	16.5	14.9	0.8	0.6	0.2
Usually working							
Both sexes--	100.0	50.2	49.8	40.4	3.0	5.9	0.5
Male----------	100.0	49.9	50.1	40.0	3.0	6.6	0.6
Female----------	100.0	50.8	49.2	41.4	2.9	4.5	0.4
Keeping house							
Female------	100.0	39.2	60.8	43.5	5.9	10.6	0.9
Retired							
Both sexes--	100.0	17.9	82.1	21.4	4.2	22.6	34.0
Male----------	100.0	18.1	81.9	22.0	4.0	23.2	32.6
Female----------	100.0	16.8	83.3	18.3	4.9	19.6	40.5
Other							
Both sexes--	100.0	52.9	47.1	24.4	2.3	9.2	11.3
Male----------	100.0	51.8	48.2	23.8	2.4	11.0	10.9
Female----------	100.0	54.6	45.4	25.5	2.0	5.9	12.0

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school.

Table 14. Total population and average number of persons with limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions, by degree of limitation, usual activity status, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Usual activity status and sex	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	Not limited in mobility	Has trouble getting around alone	Cannot get around alone	Confined to house
	Average number of persons in thousands						
All activities							
Both sexes	176,302	102,453	73,849	69,083	2,843	1,008	915
Male	85,776	51,024	34,751	32,648	1,425	306	374
Female	90,526	51,429	39,098	36,435	1,418	703	542
Preschool and school age							
Both sexes	61,911	50,795	11,116	10,917	77	72	50
Male	31,565	25,454	6,111	6,009	34	37	31
Female	30,346	25,340	5,005	4,908	43	35	(*)
Usually working							
Both sexes	61,690	30,982	30,708	30,143	453	46	67
Male	42,838	21,396	21,442	21,015	350	31	47
Female	18,852	9,586	9,266	9,129	103	(*)	(*)
Keeping house							
Female	36,656	14,361	22,296	20,785	987	349	176
Retired							
Both sexes	6,197	1,109	5,087	3,491	902	328	367
Male	5,109	927	4,183	3,075	730	167	211
Female	1,087	183	905	415	172	161	156
Other							
Both sexes	9,848	5,207	4,642	3,747	425	214	256
Male	6,263	3,247	3,016	2,548	311	72	85
Female	3,585	1,959	1,626	1,198	113	143	171

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 15. Percent distribution of persons with limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions, by degree of limitation, according to usual activity status and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Usual activity status and sex	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	Not limited in mobility	Has trouble getting around alone	Cannot get around alone	Confined to house
	Percent distribution						
All activities							
Both sexes	100.0	58.1	41.9	39.2	1.6	0.6	0.5
Male	100.0	59.5	40.5	38.1	1.7	0.4	0.4
Female	100.0	56.8	43.2	40.2	1.6	0.8	0.6
Preschool and school age							
Both sexes	100.0	82.0	18.0	17.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	100.0	80.6	19.4	19.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	100.0	83.5	16.5	16.2	0.1	0.1	(*)
Usually working							
Both sexes	100.0	50.2	49.8	48.9	0.7	0.1	0.1
Male	100.0	49.9	50.1	49.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
Female	100.0	50.8	49.2	48.4	0.5	(*)	(*)
Keeping house							
Female	100.0	39.2	60.8	56.7	2.7	1.0	0.5
Retired							
Both sexes	100.0	17.9	82.1	56.3	14.6	5.3	5.9
Male	100.0	18.1	81.9	60.2	14.3	3.3	4.1
Female	100.0	16.8	83.3	38.2	15.8	14.8	14.4
Other							
Both sexes	100.0	52.9	47.1	38.0	4.3	2.2	2.6
Male	100.0	51.8	48.2	40.7	5.0	1.1	1.4
Female	100.0	54.6	45.4	33.4	3.2	4.0	4.8

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report on Chronic Conditions Causing Limitation of Activities is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major aspect of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing during the period July 1959-June 1961.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus, the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—Over the 24-month period ending June 1961, the sample included approximately 250,000 persons from 76,000 households in 12,800 segments. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample; conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the Public Health Service; and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of persons who are unable to carry on their major activity—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week as well as characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U. S. population for that calendar quarter.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with one or more chronic conditions, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of per-

sons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 17 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other types of facts such as those concerning the circumstances and consequences of illness or injury and the resulting action taken or sought by the individual can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source, since only the persons concerned are in a position to report all of this type of information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which they are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures may in some cases differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this Appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons with visual impairments, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely, 3.

Medium range.—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference frequently will range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of work loss experienced during the year.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

Type A.—Statistics on prevalence, and incidence data for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

Type B.—Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is two weeks.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented. Those shown are charts for aggregates and percentages based on eight calendar quarters of data collection.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 28, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of

aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, are obtained from appropriate curves on page 29. The number of persons in the total U. S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors of percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 30. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

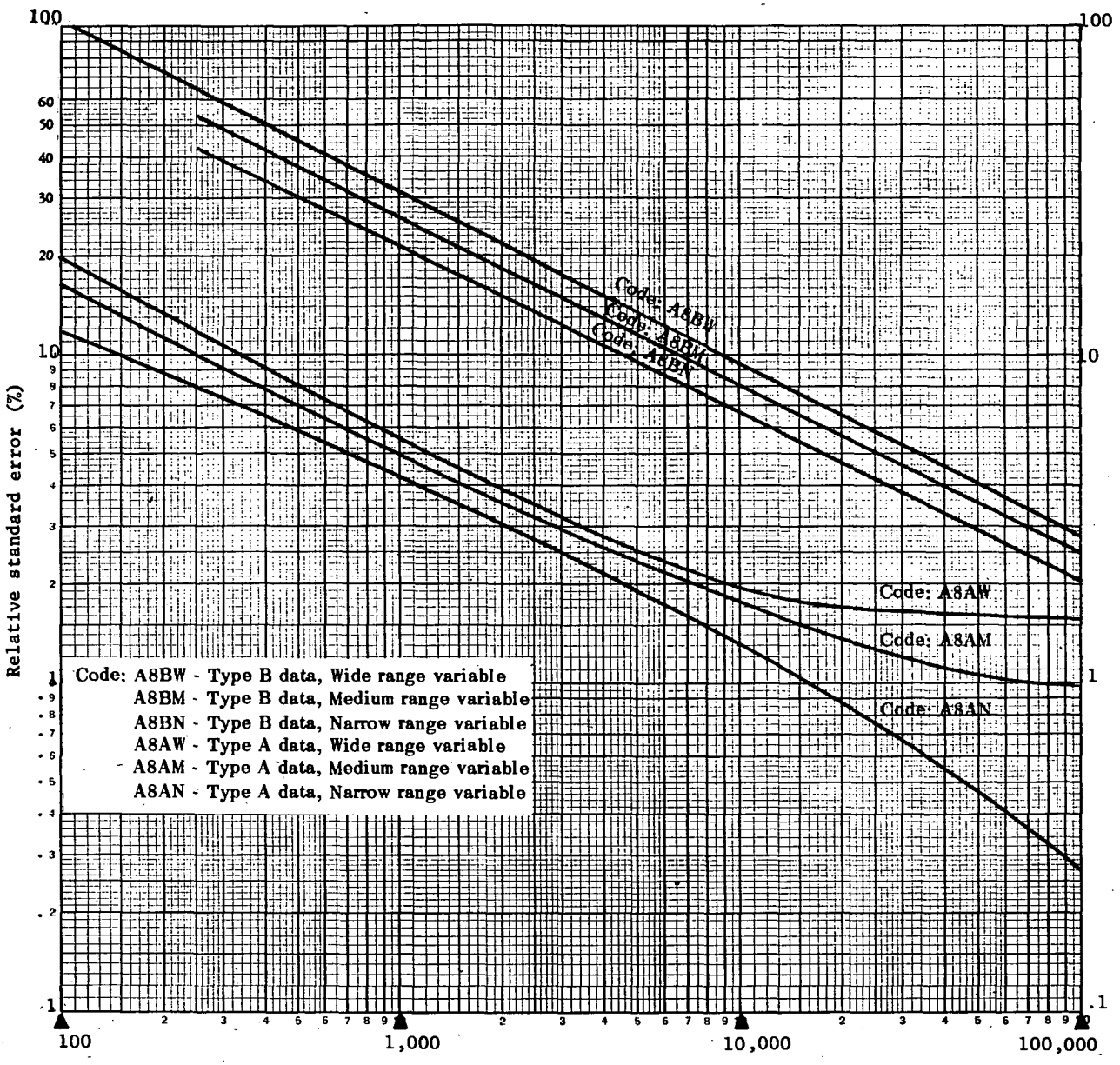
Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 26, and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 26.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons with limitation of activity and mobility, by characteristic	1	A8AN	29
Chronic conditions, by type	1	A8AN	29
Persons in the U. S. population, or total number of persons in any age-sex category	Not subject to sampling error		
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons with limitation of activity and mobility, by characteristic	2	P8AN-M	30
Chronic conditions, by type	2	P8AN-M	30

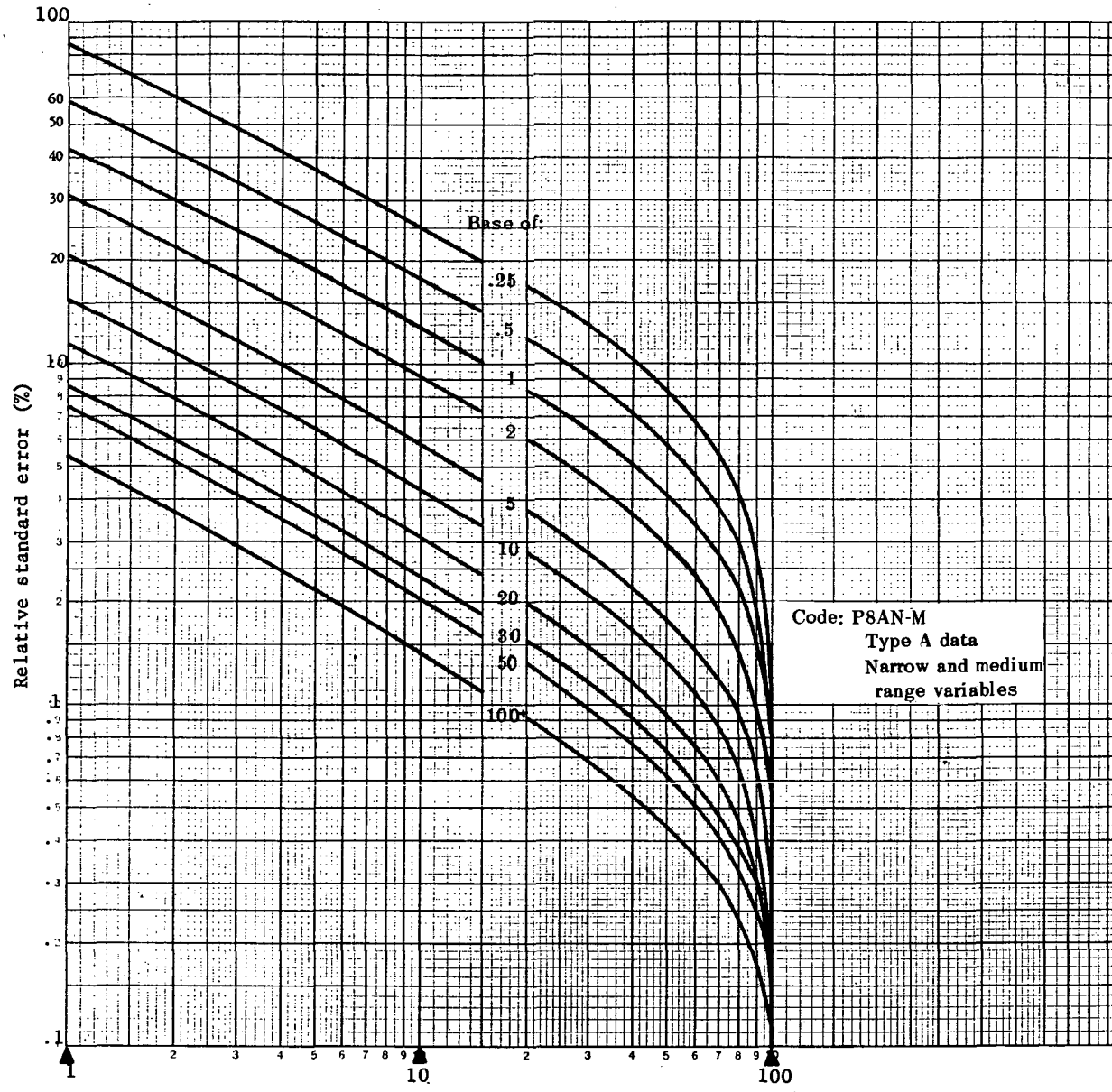
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 5,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type A statistic (code: A8AN) has a relative standard error of 1.9 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 95,000 (1.9 percent of 5,000,000). For a Wide range type B statistic (code: A8BW), an aggregate of 10,000,000 has a relative error of 9.3 percent or a standard error of 930,000 (9.3 percent of 10,000,000).

Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection for type A data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.8 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 2.8 percent or 0.56 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Chronic Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process, conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as, whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered to be chronic if (1) it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" or in terms of one of the types of impairments on the "Check List of Impairments," or (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than three months before the week of the interview.

Impairments.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence, code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology.

Persons with chronic conditions.—The estimated number of persons with chronic conditions is based on the number of persons who at the time of the interview were reported to have one or more chronic conditions.

Prevalence of conditions.—In general, prevalence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions of a specified type existing at a specified time or the average number existing during a specified interval of time. The prevalence of chronic conditions is defined as the number of chronic cases reported to be present or assumed to be present at the time of the interview; those assumed to be present at the time of the interview are cases described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" and reported to have been present at some time during the 12-month period prior to the interview.

Terms Relating to Disability

Chronic activity limitation.—Persons with chronic conditions are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of these conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the descriptions of the four categories below:

1. Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)
   - Preschool children: inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.
   - School-age children: inability to go to school.
   - Housewives: inability to do any housework.
   - Workers and all other persons: inability to work at a job or business.
2. Persons limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)
   - Preschool children: limited in the amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, cannot play for long periods at a time.
   - School-age children: limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching, cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.
   - Housewives: limited in amount or kind of housework, i.e., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.
   - Workers and all other persons: limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, cannot do strenuous work.
3. Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children: not classified in this category.

School-age children: not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Housewives: not limited in housework but limited in other activities, such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.

Workers and all other persons: not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities, such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. Persons not limited in activities
Includes persons with chronic conditions whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above.

Chronic mobility limitation.—Persons with chronic activity limitation of some degree as a result of one or more chronic conditions are classified according to the extent to which their mobility is limited at present. There are four categories as follows:

1. Confined to the house—confined to the house all the time except in emergencies.
2. Cannot get around alone—able to go outside but needs the help of another person in getting around outside.
3. Has trouble getting around alone—able to go outside alone but has trouble in getting around freely.
4. Not limited in mobility—not limited in any of the ways described above.

Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

Usual activity status.—All persons in the population are classified according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity status, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period. Children under 6 years of age are classified as "preschool." All persons aged 6-16 years are classified as "school age."

The categories of usual activity status used in this report for persons aged 17 years and over are: usually working, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity status are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is 17 in the U. S. National Health Survey and the official labor force categories include all persons age 14 or older. Finally in the definitions of specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

Usually working includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; self employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Work around the house, or volunteer or unpaid work, such as for a church, etc., is not counted as working.

Usually keeping house includes female persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."

Retired includes persons 45 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or older is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.

Other in this report includes males 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," or "retired," and females 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "keeping house," or "retired." Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included in this group.

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U. S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident or hospitalization. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

FORM NHS-4 (4-4-60)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Questionnaire _____ of _____ Questionnaires

2. (a) Address or description of location

(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a) _____

3. Iden. Code	3a. Reg. office Code	4. Sub-sample weight	5. Sample	6. PSU Number	7. Segment No.	8. Serial No.

(c) Type of living quarters: ☐ Housing unit ☐ Other

(d) Name of Special Dwelling Place | Code

9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? ☐ Yes ☐ No

L — Ask items 10 and 11 only, if "rural" box is checked: ☐ Rural ☐ All other

10. Do you own or rent this place? ☐ Own ☐ Rent ☐ Rent free

11. If "Own" or "rent free" in question 10, ask:
(a) Does this place have 10 or more acres? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $50 or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $250 or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "rent" in question 10, ask:
(b) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?

12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? ☐ Yes ☐ No

INSTRUCTIONS FOR Q. 12, 13 AND 14

If "Yes," to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a housing unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.

Ask at all units except apartment houses:

14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? ☐ Yes ☐ No

15. What is the telephone number here? _____ ☐ No phone

16. In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call?

17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS

Item		1	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.
Entire household	Date / Time										
Callbacks for individual respondents	Col. No. _____ Date / Time										

18. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason:	☐ Refusal (Fill item 19) ☐ No one at home-repeated calls ☐ Temporarily absent ☐ Other (Specify) — Fill item 20	☐ Vacant - non-seasonal ☐ Vacant - seasonal ☐ Usual residence elsewhere ☐ Armed Forces ☐ Other (Specify)	☐ Demolished ☐ In sample by mistake ☐ Eliminated in sub-sample ☐ Other (Specify)	Interview not obtained for: Cols. _____ because:

19. Reason for refusal

20. TYPE A FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE

If final call results in a Type A non-interview (except Refusals) take the following steps:

1. Contact neighbors (caretakers, etc.) until you find someone who knows the family.
2. Find out the number of people in the household, their names and approximate ages; if names of all members not known, ascertain relationships. Record this information in the regular spaces inside the questionnaire.
3. Find out if anyone in the housing unit is now in a hospital as a patient; if so, which person it is. This is done by asking the following question:
4. Is anyone in the household now in the hospital? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ No contact made

(a) If "Yes,"--Who? (Enter name) _____ (Col. No.) _____

	Last name (1)	Last name (2)
1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column)		
(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewere. List these persons in the prescribed order.)		
(c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →		
(d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now temporarily in a hospital? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →		
(e) Away on business? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →	First name and initial	First name and initial
(f) On a visit? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →		
(g) Is there anyone else staying here now? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →		
(h) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere? ☐ No (leave on questionnaire) ☐ Yes (apply household membership rules; if not a member, delete)		
2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)	Relationship: Head	Relationship

3. How old were you on your last birthday?	Age _____ ☐ Under 1 year
4. Race (Check one box for each person)	☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)	☐ Male ☐ Female
If 17 years old or over, ask: 6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never married
If 17 years old or over, ask: 7. (a) What is the highest grade you attended in school? (Circle highest grade attended or check "None") (b) Did you finish the--grade (year)?	☐ Under 17 years Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ ☐ None ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Male and 17 years old or over, ask: 8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire) → (c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve? If "Peace-time" only, ask: (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?	☐ Fem. or und. 17 yrs ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ War ☐ Peace-time only ☐ WW II ☐ Korean ☐ Other ☐ Yes ☐ No
If 17 years old or over, ask: 9. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months-- (For males): working, or doing something else? (For females): working, keeping house, or doing something else? If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask: (b) Are you retired?	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Working ☐ Keeping house ☐ Something else ☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Working," in q. 9(a), ask: 10. (a) Were you working last week or the week before? If "Keeping house" or "Something else" in q. 9(a), ask: (b) Did you work at a job or business at any time last week or the week before? If "No," in q. 10(a) or 10(b), ask: (c) Even though you did not work last week or the week before, do you have a job or business?	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
NOTE: Determine which adults are at home and record this information. Beginning with question 11 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home.	☐ Under 17 years ☐ At home ☐ Not at home
11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended last Sunday)? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
12. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides... which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
13. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
14. Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before? (a) In what way did it bother you? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
16. Has anyone in the family - you, your--, etc. - had any of those conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes ☐ No
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes ☐ No
R For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for(or was present during the asking of) questions 11-17. If person responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17 show who responded for them.	☐ Responded for self-entirely ☐ Responded for self-partly Col. No._____was respondent
18. (a) Has anyone in the family been in a hospital DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? If "Yes," (b) How many different times were you in the hospital overnight or longer?	☐ Yes ☐ No _____ No. of times
19 (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	☐ Yes ☐ No _____ No. of times
20. If baby under one year listed as a household member, ask: (a) Was---baby born in a hospital or at home? If "hospital" in q. 20(a) and 1 or more in q. 18(b), ask: (b) Was this hospitalization included in the number you just gave me?	☐ Hospital ☐ Home ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question number	Did you EVER at any time talk to a doctor about ...?	Ask for all illnesses and present effects of old injuries: (a) If doctor talked to: What did the doctor say it was? --- did he give it a medical name? (b) If doctor not talked to: Record original entry and ask (d-2)-(d-5) as required. Ask for all injuries during past 2 weeks: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A for all injuries)	What was the cause of...? (This column is to be asked if entry in Col. (d-1) is an Impairment or a Symptom or If entry in Col.(d-1) is from q. 14 or q.17) (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A)	If eye trouble of any kind and 6 years old or over, ask: Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	What kind of... is it? Ask only for: Any entry in Col. (d-1) or (d-2) that includes the words: Asthma "condition" Cysts "disease" Growths Tumor "trouble" For an allergy or stroke ask: How does the... affect you?	What part of the body is affected? Ask only for: Impairments; injuries; and for: Abscesses, boils, infections, inflammation, sores, ulcers Aches, pains, soreness, weakness Bleeding or blood clots Cancer, tumor, cysts or growths Neuralgia or neuritis Virus Show detail for: Ear or eye - (one or both) Head - (Skull, scalp, face) Back - (Upper, middle, lower) Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both)	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? Check one: No / Yes	How many days, including the Saturdays and Sundays?	How many of these --days were you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6-16 years old ask: How many days did ... keep you from school last week or the week before?
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(e) / (f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1			☐ Yes ☐ No		x	☐ Yes ☐ No	x	x	☐ / →	Days	____ Days or ☐ None	____ Days or ☐ None

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year)	How many nights were you in the hospital?	To Interviewer: How many of these--nights were in the past 12 months?	To Interviewer: Will you need to ask cols. (f) and (g)?	To Interviewer: How many of these--nights were last week or the week before?	To Interviewer: Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night?	What did they say at the hospital the condition was--did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask): What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, also fill Table A)	Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(x)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No
2			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No
3			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No

X-RAY QUESTIONS

21. (a) We are interested in all kinds of X-rays - Did you have your teeth X-rayed during the past 3 months--(that is, from--through last Sunday)? If "Yes," (b) How many times?	☐ Yes ☐ No No. of times ____	☐ Yes ☐ No No. of times ____
22. During the past 3 months did you have a CHEST X-ray?	☐ Yes-Chest ☐ No	☐ Yes-Chest ☐ No
23. (a) Did you have any (other) kind of X-ray at all during the past 3 months? If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was X-rayed?	☐ Yes ☐ No Part(s) of body:	☐ Yes ☐ No Part(s) of body:

Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Part of body	How many different times did you have your... X-rayed during the past 3 months?	Where did you have the X-ray(s)? How many X-rays were at the (hospital, doctor's office, etc.)?	What was this X-ray(s) for--a check-up or an examination or for treatment?	If "both" in col. (f) ask: How many of these... X-ray(s) were for treatment?	If "both" or "treatment" in col. (f) ask: For what condition were you being treated?
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1					Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____	☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both		
2					Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____	☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both		
3					Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____	☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both		

26. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your--'s, etc.? (Show Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.	Group No.	Group No.

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

If 17 years old or over and if "Yes" in q. 10(a), 10(b) or 10(c), ask: How many days did ... keep you from work last week or the week before? (Go to Col. (n)) (j)	Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time? Check one: Before 3 mos. (k)	During 3 mos. (l)	Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week or the week before? (m)	To Interviewer: CONTINUE if col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STOP (m)	Did you first notice... DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time? (n)	How long since you last talked to a doctor about...? (If less than one month, enter "Und. 1" for "Mo.") (o)	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for...? Or, follow any advice he gave? (p)	About how many days during the past 12 months, has... kept you in bed for all or most of the day? (q-1)	If 1 or more days in col. (q-1) and col. (e) is checked, ask: How many of these days were during last week or the week before? (q-2)	Ask after completing last condition for each person: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate) (r)	If "1," "2" or "3" in col. (r): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about? (s)	If "Yes" in col. (s): Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named) (t)	If "1" or "2" in col. (r) ask: How long have you been ...? (Insert the words of the statement selected) (u)	If 17 years old or over, ask: Were you working at a job or business up to that time? (v)	If "1," or "2" or "3" in col. (r) ask: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Card G) (w)	Line number
___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks		☐ During past 12 months ☐ Before ☐ Birth	___ Mos. ___ Yrs. ☐ No Dr.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Dr.	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		___ Mos. ___ Yrs.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Und. 17		1

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

For completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col. (g)) of persons 6 years old and over who show an operation, a setting of a fracture, or a delivery in Cols. (h) or (i):

How many nights were you in the hospital, before you had your operation (delivery, etc.)? (j)	After you left the hospital, how many days was it before you returned to your usual activities full-time? (k)	If "still unable" in (k), ask: How long has it been since you left the hospital? (l)	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter county) (m)
No. of nights ___	No. of days ___ ☐ Still unable	☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months: ___ Days ___ Months:	
No. of nights ___	No. of days ___ ☐ Still unable	☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months: ___ Days ___ Months:	
No. of nights ___	No. of days ___ ☐ Still unable	☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months: ___ Days ___ Months:	

X-RAY QUESTIONS

24. (a) During the past 3 months, did anyone in the family have any X-rays for the treatment of a condition?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was treated?	Part(s) of body:	Part(s) of body:
(c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
25. (a) Did anyone in the family have a fluoroscope during the past 3 months?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was this for?	Part(s) of body:	Part(s) of body:
(c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25

Ask for each person with 2 or more lines in Table X:
(Ask after all X-rays have been recorded through cols. (a)-(h) of Table X for a person)

FOOTNOTES

Were any of these ... X-rays you told me about taken at the same time?
If "Yes," Which X-rays were these? (i)

No (Stop)	Yes → Enter information below for X-rays taken at same time:			
	Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.
	Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.
	Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.

Group No.	Group No.	Group No.	Group No.	Group No.

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I ☐

Accident happened last week or week before *(Go to q. 3)* ☐

1. When did the accident happen?

Year: _____

(If 1960 or 1961 also enter the month)

Month: _____

2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury(s)

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Section B)*

(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? ☐ Yes (more than one) ☐ No

(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Section B)*

4. Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver? 1. ☐ Outside *(Go to Section A q.5)* 2. ☐ Getting in or out 3. ☐ Passenger 4. ☐ Driver *(Go to Section A q. 6)*

Section A - (Motor Vehicle Accidents)

If "Outside" in q. 4, ask:

5. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse-drawn vehicle
2. ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
3. ☐ Other *(Specify how the accident happened)*

_____

_____

(b) What kind(s) of motor vehicle was involved?

1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus
4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other *(Specify)*

_____

If "Getting in or out" "Passenger" or "Driver," in q. 4, ask:

6. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. ☐ Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway
2. ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway

(Specify object) _____

3. ☐ Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway
4. ☐ Motor vehicle ran off roadway
5. ☐ Other *(Specify how the accident happened)*

_____

_____ ☐ Acc. on roadway

_____ ☐ Acc. not on roadway

(b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened?

1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus
4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other *(Specify)*

_____

Section B - (Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents)

7. How did the accident happen?

A.1. ☐ Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion

2. ☐ Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm

3. ☐ Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)

B.4. ☐ Any injury caused by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation

(Specify kind of machinery) _____

5. ☐ Any injury caused by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement

6. ☐ Any injury caused by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices

7. ☐ Any injury caused by animal or insect

8. ☐ Any injury caused by poisonous substance swallowed *(Specify substance)* _____

C.9. ☐ Fell on stairs or steps or from a height

10. ☐ All other falls

11. ☐ Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)

12. ☐ Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying, or thrown objects)

13. ☐ Handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects such as stones, splinters, broken glass, rope, etc.

14. ☐ Caught in, pinched or crushed between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object

15. ☐ Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame

16. ☐ One-time lifting or other one-time exertion

17. ☐ Twisting, stumbling, etc.

D.18. ☐ Other *(Specify how accident happened)* _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ASK FOR ALL ACCIDENTS

8. (a) Where did the accident happen--at home or some other place?

1. ☐ At home (inside house) 2. ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

If "Some other place," ask:

(b) What kind of place was it?

3. ☐ Street and highway (includes roadway) 6. ☐ School (includes school premises)
4. ☐ Farm 7. ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school
5. ☐ Industrial place (includes premises) 8. ☐ Other *(Specify the place where accident happened)* _____

9. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No 3. ☐ While in Armed Services 4. ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Card A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

1. Asthma
2. Tuberculosis
3. Chronic bronchitis
4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble
5. Rheumatic fever
6. Hardening of the arteries
7. High blood pressure
8. Heart trouble
9. Stroke
10. Trouble with varicose veins
11. Hemorrhoids or piles
12. Hay fever
13. Tumor, cyst or growth
14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble
15. Stomach ulcer
16. Any other chronic stomach trouble
17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble
18. Arthritis or rheumatism
19. Mental illness
20. Diabetes
21. Thyroid trouble or goiter
22. Any allergy
23. Epilepsy
24. Chronic nervous trouble
25. Cancer
26. Chronic skin trouble
27. Hernia or rupture
28. Prostate trouble

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Selected Impairments

1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
2. Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
3. Cleft palate
4. Any speech defect
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm---toes, foot, or leg
6. Palsy
7. Paralysis of any kind
8. Repeated trouble with back or spine
9. Club foot
10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back
11. Any condition present since birth

Card C

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

1. Not able to work at all.
2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.
3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

1. Not able to keep house at all.
2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.
3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children from 6 through 16 years old

1. Not able to go to school at all.
2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.
3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card F

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children under 6 years old

1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.
2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies.
2. Able to go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside.
3. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card H

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Family income during past 12 months

Group 1. Under $500 (Including loss)

Group 2. $500- $999

Group 3. $1,000- $1,999

Group 4. $2,000- $2,999

Group 5. $3,000- $3,999

Group 6. $4,000- $4,999

Group 7. $5,000- $6,999

Group 8. $7,000- $9,999

Group 9. $10,000 and over

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SELECTED REPORTS FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Public Health Service Publication No. 584

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Catalog Card

U. S. National Health Survey

Chronic conditions causing limitation of activities, United States, July 1959-June 1961; statistics on persons limited in their activity and on persons limited in mobility, due to chronic conditions, by type of condition causing limitation, duration, usual activity, age, and sex. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1962.

39 p. diagrs. tables 27 cm. (Its Health statistics, ser. B-36)
U. S. Public Health Service Publication no. 584-B36

1. Diseases, Chronic. I. Title. II. Title: Statistics on persons limited in their activity and on persons limited in mobility, due to chronic conditions. (Series)

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